



CYPRUS

FINAL QUALITY REPORT

**STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS
2009**

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PREFACE

The present final quality report complies with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 16. The structure of the report follows Commission Regulation No 28/2004 and presents results on accuracy, comparability and coherence of the EU-SILC longitudinal dataset 2006-2009 and the cross-sectional dataset 2009.

1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1. Common longitudinal EU indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

As it is stated in the EUROSTAT revised document 39/09: the ‘persistent-at-risk-of poverty rate by age and gender’ shows the percentage of the population – in each gender and age category – living in households where the equivalised disposable income is below the ‘at-risk-of poverty threshold’ for the current year and at least two out of the three preceding years.

According to the EU-SILC longitudinal dataset (2006-2009) 10,5% of the reference population who were in poverty in 2009 were also in poverty at least 2 out of the preceding 3 years (2006-2008).

Table 1.1.1 : Persistent-at-risk of poverty rate by age and sex (60% of median), 2006-2009

AGE	SEX	%
Total	Total	10,5
	Males	7,7
	Females	13,0
0-17	Total	6,5
18-64	Total	4,3
	Males	2,6
	Females	5,9
65>=	Total	39,3
	Males	32,4
	Females	45,3

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)

The longitudinal component of EU-SILC 2009 as transmitted to EUROSTAT consists of rotational groups R1 for the years 2006-2009, R2 for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 and of the rotational group R3 for the years 2008 and 2009. The rotational group R1 for the years 2006 – 2009 was drawn with the sample of 2006, the rotational group R2 with the sample of 2007 and the rotational group 3 with the sample of 2008.

The cross-sectional component of EU-SILC 2009 included the rotational groups of R1, R2, R3 and R4. The rotational group R3 was the new sub-sample added in 2008.

The sample was drawn from the 2001 Census of Population sampling frame, which was updated by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) list of new domestic consumers (built after 2001 up to 2008). The sample design was one-stage stratification.

2.1.2. Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

The sampling units are private households, which were selected with simple random sampling within each stratum.

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

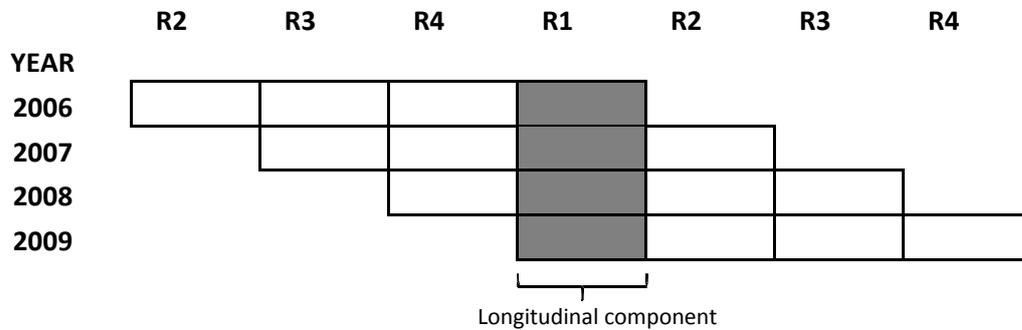
Geographical stratification criteria were used for the sample selection. The households were stratified in 9 strata based on District (Urban / Rural), i.e. 1) Lefkosia Urban, 2) Lefkosia Rural, 3) Ammochostos Rural⁽¹⁾, 4) Larnaka Urban, 5) Larnaka Rural, 6) Lemesos Urban, 7) Lemesos Rural, 8) Pafos Urban, 9) Pafos Rural.

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 Article 9, the minimum effective sample size for Cyprus for the cross-sectional component is 3.250 households and 7.500 persons aged 16 or over and for the longitudinal component is 2.500 households and 5.500 persons aged 16 or over.

⁽¹⁾ Ammochostos Urban is an area not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The longitudinal component for the years 2006 to 2009, the 4-year trajectory is illustrated in the figure below:



The dataset of longitudinal component consists, in total of 3.882 households. These households are broken down to the original households selected in the first wave 2006 (N=1.153), the follow-up households of 2007 (N=923), the split households of 2007 (N=27), the follow-up households of 2008 (N=893), the split households of 2008 (N=17), the follow-up households of 2009 (N=859) and the split households of 2009 (N=10).

The sample results for the longitudinal component of 2006-2009, the 4-year trajectory are shown in the table that follows:

Table 2.1.4.1 : Sample size, addresses and household interviews (R1)

	2006		2007				2008				2009			
			Follow-up Households		Split Households		Follow-up Households		Split Households		Follow-up Households		Split Households	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Addresses in initial sample	1.153	100,0	923	100,0	27	100,0	893	100,0	17	100,0	859	100,0	10	100,0
Addresses used for the survey	1.026	89,0	923	100,0	27	100,0	893	100,0	17	100,0	859	100,0	10	100,0
Addresses out of scope	127	11,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Addresses used	1.026	100,0	923	100,0	27	100,0	893	100,0	17	100,0	859	100,0	10	100,0
Addresses successfully contacted	1.017	99,1	921	99,8	27	100,0	893	100,0	17	100,0	859	100,0	10	100,0
Addresses not successfully contacted	9	0,9	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Addresses successfully contacted	1.017	100,0	921	100,0	27	100,0	893	100,0	17	100,0	859	100,0	10	100,0
Household questionnaire completed	940	92,4	867	94,1	22	81,5	834	93,4	17	100,0	791	92,1	7	70,0
Refusal to cooperate	52	5,1	43	4,7	5	18,5	38	4,3	0	0,0	54	6,3	3	30,0
Entire household away for the duration of fieldwork	5	0,5	1	0,1	0	0,0	6	0,7	0	0,0	2	0,2	0	0,0
Household unable to respond	13	1,3	10	1,1	0	0,0	15	1,7	0	0,0	12	1,4	0	0,0
Other reasons for not completing the Household questionnaire	7	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Household questionnaire completed	940	100,0	867	100,0	22	100,0	834	100,0	17	100,0	791	100,0	7	100,0
Interviews accepted for database	940	100,0	867	100,0	22	100,0	834	100,0	17	100,0	791	100,0	7	100,0
Interviews rejected for database	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

The table below is a breakdown of addresses and persons present in each wave:

Table 2.1.4.2 : Households and persons (R1)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Addresses used for the survey	1.026	950	910	869
Addresses successfully contacted	1.017	948	910	869
Accepted household interviews	940	889	851	798
Persons	2.853	2.647	2.513	2.317
Persons 16+	2.258	2.133	2.046	1.931
Personal interviews	2.258	2.133	2.046	1.931

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

The sample was selected from each stratum with simple random sampling.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

The survey for the year 2006 was carried out from the 13th of March to the 14th of July 2006. The survey for the year 2007 was carried out from the 19th of March to the 3rd of August 2007. The survey for the year 2008 was carried out from the 17th of March 2008 to the 31st of July 2008 and the survey for the year 2009 was carried out the 17th of March 2009 to the 31st of July 2009.

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The year 2005 was the initial year of the survey. The sample in the first round was divided in 4 sub-samples as it was based on a rotational design of 4 replications with a rotation of one replication per year. Each sub-sample was separately selected so as to represent the whole population. Every year one sub-sample is dropped and substituted by a new one. For 2006 one specific sub-sample, pre-selected from 2005 (R1) was dropped and substituted by a new one (R1). For 2007 the rotational group 2 (R2), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R2). For 2008 the rotational group 3 (R3), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R3). For 2009 the rotational group 4 (R4), was dropped and substituted by a new one (R4).

The size of each Rotational Group for the 2009 survey (longitudinal component) is shown in Table 2.1.7.1:

Table 2.1.7.1 : Used addresses and accepted interviews (R1 - R2 – R3)

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Used addresses	Accepted interviews						
R1	1.153	940	967	889	917	851	875	798
R2	na	na	1.153	912	928	845	874	793
R3	na	na	na	na	1.153	840	852	754
Total	1.153	940	2.120	1.801	2.998	2.536	2.601	2.345

2.1.8. Weightings

2.1.8.1. Design factor

The methodology that was used for the computation of the weights of the survey is the one proposed in Doc. EU-SILC 065. For a household the design weight is calculated as the inverse of its inclusion probability that is the probability belonging to the selected sample of households:

$$DB080_i = \frac{1}{\pi_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{n_i}{N_i}} = \frac{N_i}{n_i}, \quad i=1,\dots,9$$

π_i = the probability of a household to be selected from stratum i

n_i = the sample size of stratum i

N_i = the total number of households in the sampling frame of stratum i

The design weights were calculated for all households included in the 2005 sample. For the subsequent years i.e. 2006 onwards, design weights are calculated for each new sub-sample added to the existing sample.

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments (first wave)

The aim of non-response adjustments is to reduce the bias due to non-response, i.e. household was contacted (DB120=11) but household questionnaire was not completed (DB130≠11). The empirical response rate within each stratum provides an estimate of the response probability for all the households of the stratum. The weight of a household after correction for the non-response at the household level is:

$$DB080_i * \frac{1}{\hat{p}_i}$$

$DB080_i$ = the design weight of a household in stratum i before non-response adjustment

\hat{p}_i = the estimated response probability of the household in stratum i

2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources) (first wave)

The next step is to adjust the data to reliable external sources. The aim is to improve the accuracy of the estimated household and personal variables by using external known information. Eurostat recommends the method of “*integrative*” calibration. The idea is to use calibration variables defined at both household and individual level. The individual variables are aggregated at the household level by calculating household totals such as the number of male/female in the household, the number of persons aged 16 and over etc. After that, calibration is done at the household level using the household variables and the individual variables in their aggregate form. The calibration variables used at household level were the household size (household size=1, household size=2, household size=3, household size \geq 4) and the tenure status (tenure status=1 (i.e. owned or provided free), tenure status =2 (i.e. rented)). At personal level the calibration variables used were the distribution of population by age (age \leq 15, 16 \leq age \leq 19, 20 \leq age \leq 24, ..., 70 \leq age \leq 74, age \geq 75) and gender.

2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weight (first wave)

The base weights for the first wave of the longitudinal component (RB060) are identical to the calibrated cross-sectional weights RB050 scaled up by a factor so each rotational group corresponds to the total population.

2.1.8.5. Non-response adjustments (second wave onwards)

For the subsequent waves the weights are adjusted for non response due to attrition. Additionally there are persons who enter the panel households for the first time. Newly born to sample mothers take the weight of their mother. Persons entering the panel household from outside the survey population take as their weight the average weight of sample persons in the household. Persons moving into sample households from other non-sample households in the population, the so called “co-residents” are given zero base weight.

2.1.8.6. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)

Adjustments to external sources on the subsequent waves of the longitudinal data are not applied.

2.1.8.7. Final longitudinal weight (second wave onwards)

For the second and subsequent waves of the longitudinal component we compute the base weights (RB060) using the cross-sectional base weights (RB050) adjusted for panel attrition. A rescaling of weights is carried out so to reflect the total target population.

Additionally the weights for the 2-year, the 3-year and the 4-year longitudinal sets are computed, namely RB062, RB063 and RB064 respectively. The longitudinal weight RB062 is computed by dividing RB060 by 3, the longitudinal weight RB063 is computed by dividing RB060 by 2 and the longitudinal weight RB064 by dividing RB060 by 4.

2.1.8.8. Final household cross-sectional weight

The calibration procedures described above were applied on the initial weight that is the weight adjusted for non-response so to compute the cross-sectional weights at the household level (DB090) and at the individual level (RB050).

Calibration procedures were further used for the calculation of cross-sectional weights for household members aged 16 and over (PB040) and for the children aged 0 to 12 years (inclusive) (RL070). For both PB040 and RL070 the personal cross-sectional weight RB050 was used as the initial weight. The calibration variables used for the cross-sectional weight of household members aged 16 and over were the distribution of population aged 16 and over by age (five years age groups) and gender. The respective calibration variable for the children cross-sectional weight for childcare (RL070) was the distribution of population aged 0 to 12 by single years of age. The calibration was carried out using the SAS macro “CALMAR” which was developed by INSEE.

2.1.9. Substitutions

No substitution procedures were applied.

2.1.9.1. Method of selection of substitutes

Not applicable.

2.1.9.2. Main characteristics of substituted units compared to original units, by region (NUTS 2) if available

Not applicable.

2.1.9.3. Distribution of substituted units by record of contact at address (DB120), household questionnaire result (DB130) and household interview acceptance (DB135) of the original units

Not applicable.

2.2. Sampling errors

2.2.1. Standard error and effective sample size

The tables that follow present the weighted means (based on the households/persons having received an amount on the respective income component), the number of observations (before and after imputation – unweighted) and the standard errors of each income component for each wave of the longitudinal component and the cross-sectional component of the year 2009.

Table 2.2.1.1: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	35.083,4	926	940	945,4
Total disposable household income (HY020)	31.466,9	936	940	799,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors´ benefits (HY022)	29.571,1	931	935	761,3
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors´ benefits (HY023)	27.281,6	851	854	763,6
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	8.953,1	88	88	1.291,9
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	1.060,1	646	646	63,7
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	5.032,6	7	7	634,6
Housing allowances (HY070G)	3.763,7	20	20	1.059,8
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	3.652,6	82	82	323,3
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	5.081,5	121	121	864,2
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	346,7	1	1	0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	81,4	573	573	4,5
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	4.036,1	125	125	417,2
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	3.037,1	927	940	162,0

Table 2.2.1.1 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	17.964,0	1.145	1.161	467,6
Company car (PY021G)	2.759,8	26	26	336,6
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	1.446,4	12	12	252,5
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	14.582,9	229	229	680,3
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	17.277,8	15	15	5.622,9
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	5.311,5	89	89	2.163,7
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	10.252,6	451	452	787,3
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	6.341,7	20	20	826,6
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	1.430,9	22	22	271,8
Disability benefits (PY130G)	5.999,4	35	35	459,1
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	3.234,0	126	126	505,3

Table 2.2.1.2 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2006			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	12.195,1	133	133	77,5
2 household members	16.021,7	540	544	689,7
3 household members	18.403,4	540	543	546,3
4 and more	16.546,7	1.628	1.633	210,2
Population by age group				
< 25	15.881,2	989	991	261,2
25 to 34	18.207,0	357	360	577,3
35 to 44	16.310,2	391	393	460,2
45 to 54	18.023,6	388	388	254,7
55 to 64	20.103,3	327	330	1.003,9
65+	12.156,1	389	391	648,6
Population by sex				
Male	16.970,4	1.365	1.370	288,6
Female	16.242,5	1.476	1.483	303,0

Table 2.2.1.3: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	38.630,5	863	889	1.046,9
Total disposable household income (HY020)	37.724,3	882	889	905,8
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	33.116,9	874	881	896,1
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	30.799,4	788	795	880,0
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	6.256,8	NA	NA	77,9
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	9.129,3	95	95	1.150,6
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	1.436,3	437	437	85,3
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	7.383,8	10	10	755,8
Housing allowances (HY070G)	4.445,7	25	25	1.059,6
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	3.982,8	74	74	382,6
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	7.168,7	130	130	1.365,2
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	1.724,0	134	134	124,5
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	868,4	1	1	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	88,7	501	501	5,2
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	3.989,6	97	97	434,4
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	3.426,7	865	889	172,4

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.3 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	19.645,3	1.043	1.073	519,9
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	971,3	170	170	89,5
Company car (PY021G)	2.024,5	32	32	208,0
Employer´s social insurance contributions (PY030G) *	2.742,5	956	956	59,4
Optional employer´s social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	1.492,7	422	422	56,2
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)	1.436,3	13	13	248,7
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	15.158,2	217	221	749,0
Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) *	874,4	19	19	112,5
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	15.308,7	15	15	5.951,1
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	2.145,0	59	59	365,9
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	11.204,8	445	446	877,1
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	6.347,1	20	20	755,7
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	1.800,7	16	16	277,8
Disability benefits (PY130G)	6.708,5	42	42	451,4
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	3.086,8	132	132	269,2

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.4 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2007			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	14.623,7	145	145	823,4
2 household members	16.909,9	528	530	636,1
3 household members	20.017,6	450	462	513,7
4 and more	18.592,0	1.488	1.498	278,7
Population by age group				
< 25	17.766,3	890	895	330,6
25 to 34	19.939,5	303	311	611,2
35 to 44	18.365,9	354	357	607,3
45 to 54	20.083,1	364	368	568,8
55 to 64	21.276,5	308	310	947,9
65+	13.470,5	392	394	558,0
Population by sex				
Male	18.745,6	1.252	1.265	314,3
Female	17.860,9	1.359	1.370	330,2

Table 2.2.1.5: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	39.740,5	829	851	992,2
Total disposable household income (HY020)	35.644,1	846	851	848,8
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	33.854,3	840	845	825,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	31.299,8	758	763	898,5
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	6.916,7	NA	NA	91,0
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	9.586,0	89	89	1.323,0
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	1.496,9	409	409	88,8
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	7.304,4	8	8	576,0
Housing allowances (HY070G)	4.616,6	15	15	1.095,8
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	4.199,8	70	70	446,3
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	6.386,3	115	115	1.115,6
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	1.706,5	131	131	137,0
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	0	0	0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	93,8	532	532	4,6
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	3.985,4	94	94	341,1
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	3.606,4	829	851	174,7

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.5 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	20.027,9	1.013	1.033	499,8
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	1.187,8	159	159	114,5
Company car (PY021G)	2.295,7	33	33	278,7
Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) *	2.817,5	926	926	60,8
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	1.410,0	407	407	55,7
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) *	1.363,6	9	9	354,3
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	14.843,3	230	231	792,7
Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) *	905,4	14	14	347,8
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	14.542,6	16	16	5.991,1
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	2.664,0	65	65	363,5
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	11.078,1	452	454	591,4
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	6.638,5	15	15	871,2
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	1.918,6	18	18	348,7
Disability benefits (PY130G)	7.220,6	38	38	493,6
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	3.547,8	130	130	489,7

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.6 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2008			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	15.347,9	155	155	795,2
2 household members	17.507,3	512	514	604,4
3 household members	21.337,0	393	399	564,6
4 and more	19.154,6	1.406	1.416	234,0
Population by age group				
< 25	18.399,3	815	820	295,9
25 to 34	20.897,4	287	293	549,5
35 to 44	18.658,5	321	322	499,4
45 to 54	20.879,7	349	351	534,1
55 to 64	21.910,0	308	312	883,0
65+	14.059,1	386	386	525,4
Population by sex				
Male	19.557,2	1.184	1.192	305,5
Female	18.348,9	1.282	1.292	290,4

Table 2.2.1.7: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2009			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	42.576,1	782	798	1.221,9
Total disposable household income (HY020)	38.128,1	795	798	1.058,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	35.881,1	790	793	982,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	32.787,9	702	705	1.015,2
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	8.202,3	NA	NA	169,6
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	11.268,9	77	77	1.718,6
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	1.662,3	393	393	105,6
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	8.032,2	7	7	1.306,4
Housing allowances (HY070G)	8.254,7	22	21	3.301,5
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	3.831,5	60	60	409,4
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	6.567,4	106	106	1.216,2
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	3.282,3	115	115	287,6
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	750,0	1	1	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	84,7	500	500	4,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	3.599,9	98	98	254,7
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	3.958,6	783	798	203,8

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.7 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level - longitudinal component R1

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2009			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	22.215,1	913	926	579,1
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	1.448,6	128	128	169,7
Company car (PY021G)	2.987,6	26	26	364,0
Employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G) *	2.961,1	854	854	67,2
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	1.484,4	357	357	63,8
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) *	1.476,7	8	8	483,9
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	14.266,1	208	208	762,0
Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G) *	1.435,6	9	9	336,6
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	14.350,6	14	14	7.085,4
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	7.047,4	50	50	4.408,7
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	12.603,3	453	455	790,4
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	6.653,2	13	13	1.204,6
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	2.217,5	16	16	461,2
Disability benefits (PY130G)	7.307,3	38	38	520,0
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	3.211,2	121	121	247,7

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.8 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income - longitudinal component R1

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2009			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	15.797,4	147	147	913,4
2 household members	19.236,7	490	494	804,2
3 household members	22.224,4	360	360	732,7
4 and more	20.901,4	1.307	1.312	299,2
Population by age group				
< 25	19.872,5	737	739	357,3
25 to 34	22.697,1	270	271	751,1
35 to 44	20.153,5	286	286	577,7
45 to 54	22.358,1	325	330	651,9
55 to 64	24.296,6	297	297	1.265,7
65+	15.024,7	389	390	614,9
Population by sex				
Male	21.229,1	1.110	1.114	405,4
Female	19.685,1	1.194	1.199	370,0

Table 2.2.1.9: Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at household level – cross sectional component 2009

Income Components at household level	EU-SILC 2009			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Total household gross income (HY010)	40.027,7	3.072	3.145	665,8
Total disposable household income (HY020)	35.730,7	3.141	3.145	579,1
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	33.676,2	3.127	3.131	522,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	31.275,5	2.800	2.804	533,5
Imputed rent (HY030G) *	8.184,1	NA	NA	101,1
Gross income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)	8.739,7	267	267	804,7
Family/children related allowances (HY050G)	1.182,5	1.614	1.614	50,7
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)	5.877,0	19	19	610,2
Housing allowances (HY070G)	5.201,5	62	62	1.164,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080G)	3.969,9	238	238	287,9
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business (HY090G)	4.971,8	358	358	528,2
Interest repayments on mortgage (HY100G) *	3.813,0	373	373	197,9
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)	750,0	1	1	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)	89,1	1.887	1.887	3,8
Regular inter household cash transfer paid (HY130G)	3.684,2	382	382	210,8
Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)	3.888,4	3.075	3.145	117,8

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.9 (ctd.): Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the income components at personal level – cross sectional component 2009

Income Components at personal level	EU-SILC 2009			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	21.107,1	3.616	3.681	321,4
Non-cash employee income (PY020G)	1.178,4	467	467	85,6
Company car (PY021G)	2.496,4	81	81	170,4
Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G)	2.840,8	3.374	3.374	38,2
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G) *	1.355,2	1.498	1.498	31,3
Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G) *	1.184,4	40	40	232,4
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050G)	16.150,7	891	896	800,9
Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070G)	1.049,6	57	57	126,9
Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)	17.637,9	48	48	5.729,7
Unemployment benefits (PY090G)	7.252,1	202	202	3.681,9
Old-age benefits (PY100G)	12.578,3	1.695	1.698	484,1
Survivor benefits (PY110G)	9.343,2	63	63	750,4
Sickness benefits (PY120G)	2.164,3	73	73	226,6
Disability benefits (PY130G)	7.473,3	186	186	317,8
Education-related allowances (PY140G)	2.840,9	475	475	91,6

* Mandatory from 2007 onwards

Table 2.2.1.10 : Mean (weighted - EURO), the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and Standard errors for the Equivalised disposable income – cross sectional component 2009

Equivalised disposable income	EU-SILC 2009			
	Mean	Number of observations		Standard error
		Before imputation	After imputation	
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	16.299,5	517	517	692,2
2 household members	18.170,7	1.992	1.996	397,3
3 household members	21.673,0	1.494	1.494	548,7
4 and more	19.840,6	5.263	5.276	168,2
Population by age group				
< 25	19.068,8	3.070	3.072	212,8
25 to 34	20.979,0	1.024	1.025	448,7
35 to 44	19.927,7	1.196	1.198	330,4
45 to 54	21.372,0	1.349	1.354	490,8
55 to 64	22.361,9	1.168	1.169	755,9
65+	14.766,9	1.463	1.465	372,5
Population by sex				
Male	20.191,3	4.452	4.458	247,5
Female	19.125,6	4.818	4.825	211,3

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

The list of households from the 2001 Census of Population was used as sampling frame with a supplementary list of newly constructed houses (built after 2001 up to 2008). The Statistical Service of Cyprus was provided by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) with a list of domestic electricity consumers, which contained all the new connections of electricity between 2002 and 2008 (last update April of 2008). The E.A.C. distinguishes domestic consumers from other consumers (e.g. industrial etc). It has been established that each domestic electricity consumer registered by the E.A.C. corresponds to the statistical definition of a housing unit. Each of these new electricity meter connections represented one new household.

Coverage problems encountered were:

1. The frame of the 2001 Census of Population was somehow outdated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for other purposes other than housing.
2. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope of the survey.

3. Some houses listed by the E.A.C. were impossible to be located due to incomplete information regarding their addresses.
4. Housing units built after April 2008, were not included in our sampling frame.

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

Possible sources of measurement errors are the questionnaire (design, content and wording), the method of data collection, the interviewers and the respondents. As the 2009 EU-SILC round was the 5th in the series, quality has considerably improved due to interviewers' feedback, continuous data analysis and research.

The questionnaire for EU-SILC was developed on the basis of the EU-SILC Doc. 065 and Doc. 055. Even though, the questionnaire was well tested and despite the fact that this was the 5th wave of the survey, some questions were still difficult to be answered with precision. Difficulties due to memory lapses were encountered in questions regarding income, housing cost, main activity each month as well as for the age at first job especially with older persons. In an effort to minimise these problems respondents were requested to prepare pay slips and utility bills when the interviewer was making an appointment. In the case that the respondents could have the pay slips at a later date then they could send them by fax at the central offices. Difficulties were also encountered in distinguishing the various benefits and pensions. In order to overcome these difficulties a part of the training of the interviewers was focused specifically on social benefits and pensions.

As the method of data collection was Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) many validation and consistency checks were implemented during the interview. This had a positive impact on the quality of the data collected. Additionally, problems usually accounted to the routing of the questionnaire were fully avoided because of CAPI.

In order to reduce interviewer effects a two week training session for all the interviewers and an extra week training for newly recruited interviewers (i.e. those working for the first time in EU-SILC), was organised at the head offices of the Statistical Service. The training was conducted by permanent staff, Statistics Officers responsible for the EU-SILC survey. The aim of the training was to ensure that all interviewers were uniformly trained both in regard to the content of the questionnaire, as well as their behaviour during the interview. The extra week training for the

newcomers focused mainly on the terminology of the survey giving also general information on the previous rounds of the survey. In this way the newcomers were able to follow the other interviewers who worked the year before in the survey. In the second week where all interviewers were together, the training mainly focused on refreshing the terminology used in the questionnaire and on the understanding of new terminology used for the first time in the questionnaire (e.g. Material deprivation module). Main emphasis was given on difficult definitions and on explaining the various public benefits as well as the importance of the accuracy of the information collected. On the third week the interviewers had intensive sessions on working with their laptops and the electronic questionnaires in the environment of BLAISE. An interviewer manual was prepared explaining each and every single question of the questionnaire as well as their respective possible answers.

Apart from the 22 interviewers the training sessions were also attended by 6 supervisors. Each one of them was responsible for a group of 3 or 4 interviewers. During the fieldwork period the supervisor had meetings with each one of the interviewers in his/her group at least once a week. During these meetings, apart from discussing problems or questions raised during the week, the supervisors also collected (from the interviewers' laptops) all completed questionnaires. Their main duty during the data collection period was to examine the interviewers' work and refer back to them for inconsistencies or for problems identified in connection with terminology. Furthermore the supervisors had to double check some of the answers with respondents either by telephone or by personally visiting the household in question, especially in the case of unusual answers or missing data. Additionally from 2nd wave onwards, data for households in the survey for 2 years or more were further checked based on the data from previous years. For the 2009 survey the number of interviewers and supervisors was increased by 2 and 1 respectively, for better quality.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Processing errors were reduced because of CAPI and the implementation of validation and consistency checks during the data collection phase (BLAISE software). The processing errors were further reduced as the questionnaires were edited and coded by the supervisors prior to finalising the data files for processing. For the households which were in the survey for at least 2 years an additional tool during editing was the preloading of certain variables from the previous survey. Inconsistencies were further examined with interviewers and in many cases with the

households directly. The coding requested was minimal, i.e. occupation (2 digits ISCO), economic activity (2 digits NACE) and country of birth; and was carried out using drop down lists.

The finalised data files prepared by supervisors were then processed using SAS programs with various other logical and consistency checks. The main errors found were connected to self-employment income and the recording of the various benefits and pensions under the correct income variable according to EU-SILC Doc. 065.

Before sending the final D-, R-, H- and P- files, data files were further checked using EUROSTAT's SAS programs.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

The table below presents analytically the accepted personal interviews, as well as the accepted household interviews, within each rotational group.

Table 2.3.3.1.1 : Sample Size and Accepted Interviews longitudinal component (R1)

	R1			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Persons 16 years and over	2.258	2.133	2.046	1.931
Sample persons	2.258	2.089	1.973	1.815
Co-residents	0	44	73	116
Number of accepted personal questionnaires	2.258	2.133	2.046	1.931
Accepted household interviews	940	889	851	798

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

The following non-response rate calculations, refer to the 2006 wave of the EU-SILC longitudinal component.

- ***Household non-response rates (NRh)***

DB120 is the record of contact at the address

DB130 is the household questionnaire result

DB135 is the household interview acceptance result

Address contact rate:

$$Ra = \frac{\sum[DB120 = 11]}{\sum[DB120 = all] - \sum[DB120 = 23]}$$

Proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database:

$$Rh = \frac{\sum[DB135 = 1]}{\sum[DB130 = all]}$$

Household non-response rate:

$$NRh = (1 - (Ra * Rh)) * 100$$

- **Individual non-response rates (NRp)**

RB245 is the respondent status

RB250 is the data status

Proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database:

$$Rp = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14^{(1)}]}{\sum[RB245 = 1 + 2 + 3]}$$

Individual non-response rate:

$$NRp = (1 - Rp) * 100$$

- **Overall individual non-response rates (* NRp)**

$$* NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100$$

First wave of longitudinal component (Year 2006)

	R1
Ra	0,9912
Rh	0,9243
NRh (%)	8,3821
Rp	1,0000
NRp (%)	0,0000
* NRp (%)	8,3821

The tables that follow present the household and person response rates for the longitudinal components of wave 3 (2006 – 2007), wave 4 (2007 – 2008) and wave 5 (2008-2009).

⁽¹⁾These are individuals for whom the information was completed from full record imputation.

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2006 and EU-SILC 2007 (R1)

Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2006			Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2007										Total	
			DB130 = 11		DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	DB110 = 10	DB120 = 21	DB120 = 22	DB120 = 23	DB130 = 21	DB130 = 22	DB130 = 23		DB130 = 24
DB135 = 1	DB135 = 2													
2006	DB130 = 11	DB135 = 1	867	0	17	0	2	0	0	43	1	10	0	940
		DB135 = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120 = 21													0
	DB120 = 22													0
	DB120 = 23													0
	DB120 = 24													0
Total			867	0	17	0	2	0	0	43	1	10	0	940
New Households in EU-SILC 2007														
2007	DB110 = 8		22	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	27
	DB110 = 9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			889	0	17	0	2	0	0	48	1	10	0	967

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,91934

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,93404

Follow-up ratio = 0,95745

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,94574

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2007 and EU-SILC 2008 (R1)

Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2007			Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2008										Total	
			DB130 = 11		DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	DB110 = 10	DB120 = 21	DB120 = 22	DB120 = 23	DB130 = 21	DB130 = 22	DB130 = 23		DB130 = 24
		DB135 = 1	DB135 = 2											
2007	DB130 = 11	DB135 = 1	834	0	6	0	0	0	0	35	6	8	0	889
		DB135 = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120 = 22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130 = 22		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	DB130 = 23		0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	10
	DB130 = 24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		834	0	7	0	3	0	7	35	6	8	0	900
New Households in EU-SILC 2008														
2008	DB110 = 8		17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	DB110 = 9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			851	0	7	0	3	0	7	35	6	8	0	917

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,92803

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,94222

Follow-up ratio = 0,96111

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,95726

Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between EU-SILC 2008 and EU-SILC 2009 (R1)

Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2008			Sample outcome in EU-SILC 2009										Total	
			DB130 = 11		DB110 = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	DB110 = 10	DB120 = 21	DB120 = 22	DB120 = 23	DB130 = 21	DB130 = 22	DB130 = 23		DB130 = 24
DB135 = 1	DB135 = 2													
2008	DB130 = 11	DB135 = 1	791	0	5	1	0	0	0	47	1	6	0	851
		DB135 = 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120 = 22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130 = 22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6
	DB130 = 23		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	8
	DB130 = 24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		791	0	5	1	0	0	0	54	2	12	0	865
New Households in EU-SILC 2009														
2009	DB110 = 8		7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
	DB110 = 9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		798	0	5	1	0	0	0	57	2	12	0	875	

Response rate for households

Wave response rate = 0,91200

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0,93064

Follow-up ratio = 0,93873

Achieved sample size ratio = 0,93772

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2007 (R1)

		Not completed because of								
		RB250 = 11, 12, 13	RB250 = 14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33	Total
Row	Sample persons forwarded from last wave									
1	RB110 = 1 - 2	2.046	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.054
2	RB110 = 6									6
3	RB110 = -1									0
4	RB120 = 2									2
5	RB120 = 3									15
6	RB120 = 4									8
7	DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1									0
8	DB110 = 3-6									0
New Sample Persons										
9	Reached age 16	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
10	Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Sample persons 16+										
11	Wave 1 - 2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wave 2 - 2007	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)										
13	From EU-SILC 2006									173
Sum of Rows										
1+3+6+7+9+10		2.081	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.097
1+3+6+7+9+10+13		2.081	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.270
1+3+6+7+9+10+11		2.125	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.141

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2007 (R1)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99237

wave response rate of co-residents =0,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,91674

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00352

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,92161

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,94110

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in first wave =0,00000

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2008 (R1)

		Not completed because of								
		RB250 = 11, 12, 13	RB250 = 14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33	Total
Row	Sample persons forwarded from last wave									
1	RB110 = 1 - 2	1.935	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.940
2	RB110 = 6									8
3	RB110 = -1									0
4	RB120 = 2									1
5	RB120 = 3									7
6	RB120 = 4									7
7	DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1									0
8	DB110 = 3-6									0
New Sample Persons										
9	Reached age 16	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
10	Sample additions									
Non-Sample persons 16+										
11	Wave 1 - 2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wave 2 - 2007	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	Wave 3 - 2008	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)										
13	From EU-SILC 2007									126
Sum of Rows										
1+3+6+7+9+10		1.968	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.980
1+3+6+7+9+10+13		1.968	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.106
1+3+6+7+9+10+11		2.041	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.098

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2008 (R1)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99394

wave response rate of co-residents =1,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,93447

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00237

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,94208

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,97702

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in previous wave =0,79545

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

Personal interview outcome in EU-SILC 2009 (R1)

		Not completed because of								
		RB250 = 11, 12, 13	RB250 = 14	RB250 = 21	RB250 = 22	RB250 = 23	RB250 = 31	RB250 = 32	RB250 = 33	Total
Row	Sample persons forwarded from last wave									
1	RB110 = 1 - 2	1.811	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.814
2	RB110 = 6									5
3	RB110 = -1									0
4	RB120 = 2									0
5	RB120 = 3									10
6	RB120 = 4									6
7	DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB110 = 7, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1									0
8	DB110 = 3-6									0
New Sample Persons										
9	Reached age 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Sample additions									
Non-Sample persons 16+										
11	Wave 2 - 2007	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Wave 3 - 2008	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
	Wave 4 - 2009	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)										
13	From EU-SILC 2008									138
Sum of Rows										
1+3+6+7+9+10		1.811	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.820
1+3+6+7+9+10+13		1.811	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.958
1+3+6+7+9+10+11		1.895	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.904

Response rate for persons in EU-SILC 2009 (R1)

wave response rate of sample persons =0,99505

wave response rate of co-residents =1,00000

longitudinal follow-up ratio =0,92492

R(RB250 = 14) =0,00153

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons =0,91789

achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents =0,96047

achieved sample size ratio for co-residents in previous wave =0,86301

response rate for non-sample persons =1,00000

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by ‘household status’ (DB110), by ‘record of contact at address’ (DB120), by ‘household questionnaire result’ (DB130) and by ‘household interview acceptance’ (DB135)

Table 2.3.3.3.1 : Distribution of households by household status - DB110 (R1)

DB110 - Household Status	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
At the same address as last interview (1)	0	0,0	890	92,0	872	95,1	837	95,7
Entire household moved to a private household within the country (2)	0	0,0	33	3,4	21	2,3	22	2,5
Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0
Household moved outside the country (4)	0	0,0	12	1,2	2	0,2	5	0,6
Entire household died (5)	0	0,0	3	0,3	2	0,2	0	0,0
Household does not contain sample person (6)	0	0,0	2	0,2	2	0,2	0	0,0
Address not contacted (unable to access or lost, i.e. no record of what happened to the household) (7)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Split-off household (8)	0	0,0	27	2,8	17	1,9	10	1,1
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave (9)	1.153	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Fusion (10)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,1
Lost household (no information on what happened to the household) (11)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	1.153	100,0	967	100,0	917	100,0	875	100,0

Table 2.3.3.3.2 : Distribution of households by record of contact at address - DB120 (R1)

DB120 - Contact at address	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Address contacted (11)	1.017	88,2	58	6,0	38	4,1	32	3,7
Address cannot be located (21)	9	0,8	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
Address unable to access (22)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Address does not exist or empty etc. (23)	127	11,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Missing	0	0,0	907	93,8	879	95,9	843	96,3
Total	1.153	100,0	967	100,0	917	100,0	875	100,0

Table 2.3.3.3.3 : Distribution of households by household questionnaire result - DB130 (R1)

DB130 – Household questionnaire result	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Household questionnaire completed (11)	940	92,4	889	93,8	851	93,5	798	91,8
Refusal to co-operate (21)	52	5,1	48	5,1	38	4,2	57	6,6
Entire household temporarily away (22)	5	0,5	1	0,1	6	0,7	2	0,2
Household unable to respond (23)	13	1,3	10	1,1	15	1,6	12	1,4
Other reasons (24)	7	0,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	1.017	100,0	948	100,0	910	100,0	869	100,0

Table 2.3.3.3.4 : Distribution of households by household interview acceptance - DB135 (R1)

DB135 – Household interview acceptance	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Interview accepted for database (1)	940	100,0	889	100,0	851	100,0	798	100,0
Interview rejected (2)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	940	100,0	889	100,0	851	100,0	798	100,0

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons by membership status

Table 2.3.3.4.1 : Distribution of persons by membership status - RB110 (R1)

RB110 - Membership Status	2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<i>For current household members</i>						
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member (1)	2.576	94,0	2.452	94,7	2.317	95,7
Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave (2)	26	0,9	21	0,8	15	0,6
Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave (3)	45	1,6	40	1,5	24	1,0
Newly born into this household since last wave (4)	23	0,8	21	0,8	21	0,9
<i>Not current household members</i>						
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave (5)	58	2,1	44	1,7	38	1,6
Died (6)	6	0,2	8	0,3	5	0,2
Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period but was not recorded in the register of this household (7)	6	0,2	3	0,1	2	0,1
Total	2.740	100	2.589	100	2.422	100

Table 2.3.3.4.2 : Distribution of persons by 'moved to' - RB120 (R1)

RB120 - Moved to		2007		2008		2009	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
RB110=5	To a private household in the country - current household member this wave (1)	33	50,8	25	52,1	18	43,9
	To a private household in the country - not current household member this wave (1)	7	10,8	4	8,3	3	7,3
	To a collective household or institution in the country (2)	2	3,1	1	2,1	0	0,0
	Abroad (3)	15	23,1	8	16,7	12	29,3
	Lost (4)	8	12,3	10	20,8	8	19,5
	Total	65	100,0	48	100,0	41	100,0

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

The tables that follow provide an overview of non-response for all household income variables.

Note:

(1) percentages are based on the total number of households

(2) percentages are based on households having received an amount on the specific income variable

Table 2.3.3.5.1: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2006		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	1,5
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,5	0,0	0,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	89,8	0,0	0,0
Imputed rent HY030G	na	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	9,4	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	68,7	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	0,7	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	2,1	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	8,7	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	12,9	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	na	na	na
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,1	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	61,0	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	13,3	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	100,0	0,4	1,0

Table 2.3.3.5.2: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2007		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	2,9
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,8
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	98,3	0,0	0,8
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	89,4	0,0	0,8
Imputed rent HY030G	92,1	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	9,1	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	68,7	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	0,7	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	2,1	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	8,7	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	12,9	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	15,1	na	na
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,1	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	56,4	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	10,9	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	100,0	0,9	1,9

Table 2.3.3.5.3: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2008		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	2,6
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,3	0,0	0,6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	89,7	0,0	0,6
Imputed rent HY030G	93,1	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	10,5	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	48,1	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	1,8	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	8,2	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	13,5	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	15,4	0,0	0,0
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	62,5	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	10,9	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	100,0	0,9	1,6

Table 2.3.3.5.4: Information on item non-response, household level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2009		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of households having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of households with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of households with partial information (before imputation)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	0,0	2,0
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	0,0	0,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,4	0,0	0,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	88,3	0,0	0,4
Imputed rent HY030G	94,4	na	na
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	9,7	0,0	0,0
Family/children related allowances HY050G	49,3	0,0	0,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Housing allowances HY070G	2,6	0,0	0,0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	7,5	0,0	0,0
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	13,3	0,0	0,0
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	14,4	0,0	0,0
Income received by people aged under 16 HY110G	0,1	0,0	0,0
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	62,7	0,0	0,0
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	12,3	0,0	0,0
Tax on income and social insurance contributions HY140G	100,0	0,5	1,4

The tables that follow provide an overview of non-response for all personal income variables.

Note:

- (1) percentages are based on the total number of persons aged 16 and over
- (2) percentages are based on persons aged 16 and over having received an amount on the specific income variable

Table 2.3.3.5.5: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2006		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,4	0,1	0,6
Non-cash employee income PY020G	na	na	na
Company car PY021G	1,2	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	na	na	na
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,5	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	10,1	0,0	0,0
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	na	na	na
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,7	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	3,9	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	20,0	0,0	0,0
Survivor benefits PY110G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	1,6	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	5,6	0,0	0,0

Table 2.3.3.5.6: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2007		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,1	0,2	1,2
Non-cash employee income PY020G	8,1	0,0	0,0
Company car PY021G	1,5	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	45,6	0,0	0,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,6	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	10,5	0,2	0,0
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,7	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	2,8	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	21,2	0,1	0,0
Survivor benefits PY110G	1,0	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	0,8	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	2,0	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	6,3	0,0	0,0

Table 2.3.3.5.7: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2008		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,7	0,3	0,8
Non-cash employee income PY020G	8,0	0,0	0,0
Company car PY021G	1,7	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	46,3	0,0	0,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,5	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	11,6	0,0	0,1
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	0,7	0,0	0,0
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,8	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	3,3	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	22,7	0,0	0,1
Survivor benefits PY110G	0,8	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	1,9	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	6,5	0,0	0,0

Table 2.3.3.5.8: Information on item non-response, personal level income variables (R1)

Item non-response	2009		
	% ⁽¹⁾ of persons 16+ having received an amount	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% ⁽²⁾ of persons with partial information (before imputation)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	49,4	0,1	0,6
Non-cash employee income PY020G	6,8	0,0	0,0
Company car PY021G	1,4	0,0	0,0
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	45,5	0,0	0,0
Contributions to individual private pension plans PY035G	0,4	0,0	0,0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	11,1	0,0	0,0
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	0,5	0,0	0,0
Pension from individual private plans PY080G	0,8	0,0	0,0
Unemployment benefits PY090G	2,7	0,0	0,0
Old-age benefits PY100G	24,3	0,1	0,1
Survivor benefits PY110G	0,7	0,0	0,0
Sickness benefits PY120G	0,9	0,0	0,0
Disability benefits PY130G	2,0	0,0	0,0
Education-related allowances PY140G	6,5	0,0	0,0

2.4. Mode of data collection

The mode of data collection for EU-SILC survey was CAPI. PAPI was only used in the extreme case of a technical problem with the interviewer's laptop. Proxy interviews occurred mainly for persons serving as national guards or for students fully supported by their parents and temporarily away; both of these categories were considered to be members of their parents' households. The following tables present the distribution of individuals aged 16 or over by data status and type of interview.

Table 2.4.1 : Distribution of all household members by data status - RB250 (R1)

RB250 - Data status	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
information completed only from interview (11)	2.254	99,8	2.125	99,6	2.041	99,8	1.928	99,8
information completed from full record imputation (14)	4	0,2	8	0,4	5	0,2	3	0,2
individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
refusal to co-operate (23)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
no contact for other reasons (32)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
information not completed: reason unknown (33)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	2.258	100,0	2.133	100,0	2.046	100,0	1.931	100,0

Table 2.4.2 : Distribution of sample persons by data status - RB250 (R1)

RB250 - Data status	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
information completed only from interview (11)	2.254	99,8	2.081	99,6	1.968	99,7	1.812	99,8
information completed from full record imputation (14)	4	0,2	8	0,4	5	0,3	3	0,2
individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
refusal to co-operate (23)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
no contact for other reasons (32)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
information not completed: reason unknown (33)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	2.258	100,0	2.089	100,0	1.973	100,0	1.815	100,0

Table 2.4.3 : Distribution of co-residents by data status - RB250 (R1)

RB250 - Data status	2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
information completed only from interview (11)	44	100,0	73	100,0	116	100,0
information completed from full record imputation (14)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
individual unable to respond and no proxy possible (21)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
refusal to co-operate (23)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
person temporarily away and no proxy possible (31)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
no contact for other reasons (32)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
information not completed: reason unknown (33)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	44	100,0	73	100,0	116	100,0

Table 2.4.4 : Distribution of all household members by type of interview - RB260 (R1)

RB260 - Type of interview	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
face to face interview - PAPI (1)	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,1	3	0,2
face to face interview - CAPI (2)	1.982	87,9	1.753	82,5	1.676	82,1	1.505	78,1
CATI, telephone interview (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
self administered by respondent (4)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
proxy (5)	272	12,1	372	17,5	362	17,7	420	21,8
Total	2.254	100,0	2.125	100,0	2.041	100,0	1.928	100,0

Table 2.4.5 : Distribution of sample persons by type of interview - RB260 (R1)

RB260 - Type of interview	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
face to face interview - PAPI (1)	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,2	3	0,2
face to face interview - CAPI (2)	1.982	87,9	1.716	82,5	1.622	82,4	1.432	79,0
CATI, telephone interview (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
self administered by respondent (4)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
proxy (5)	272	12,1	365	17,5	343	17,4	377	20,8
Total	2.254	100,0	2.081	100,0	1.968	100,0	1.812	100,0

Table 2.4.6 : Distribution of co-residents by type of interview - RB260 (R1)

RB260 - Type of interview	2007		2008		2009	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
face to face interview - PAPI (1)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
face to face interview - CAPI (2)	37	84,1	54	74,0	73	62,9
CATI, telephone interview (3)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
self administered by respondent (4)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
proxy (5)	7	15,9	19	26,0	43	37,1
Total	44	100,0	73	100,0	116	100,0

2.5. Imputation procedure

In the very few cases where imputation required, the method used was deductive imputation. Imputation was necessary in the cases where only net income was collected and in the cases of personal refusals. Net income was converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules. Personal refusals were imputed using existing data from previous waves as the starting point.

2.6. Imputed rent

Imputed rent was calculated using Heckman Method as it was one of the methods proposed by Eurostat. The following variables were taken into account for the calculation: type of dwelling, number of rooms, area in square meters, year of construction, heating, air-conditioning and income brackets. Despite the fact that efforts were made to make correct estimates using the Heckman method, however we still have our reservations as regards to the accuracy of these estimates, due to the fact that the rental market in Cyprus is considered quite small.

2.7. Company cars

To value the benefit of private use of company car the approach of 'Valuation on the basis of accrued saving' according to Doc. EU-SILC 065 was followed. In order to value the amount the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of own vehicle the sum of (i) & (ii) below were computed:

- (i) Depreciation over the reference period in the capital value of the car,
- (ii) Coverage by the employer of other costs, which would normally fall on the user of his/her own car. The latter may cover car insurance and possibly maintenance and major repair costs, but would normally exclude fuel and other running costs.

External sources had to be used to construct suitable average schedules for (i) and (ii), rather than to collect (i) and (ii) from individual respondents.

The main requirement was to construct a ‘depreciation model’:

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Purchase prices} - \text{Selling prices at } X}{X},$$

where X = ‘the average age of a company car’

To calculate the ‘Purchase price’ and the ‘Selling price’, the make, the model, the registration year and other characteristics of the car were used. A list of prices and manufacturer’s recommended retail prices (RRP) were also used for a wide range of new cars. If the RRP was not available, then it was estimated based on the price of a similar car or the price relative to other cars with a similar pricing structure. The list price included VAT and vehicle registration tax. For calculating ‘the average age of a company car’, an average of 5 was considered.

3. COMPARABILITY

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

Reference population

There is no difference to the standard EU-SILC definition, hence the reference population is defined as all the households and their members living in the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Population in collective households and institutions is excluded.

Private household definition

No deviation from the standard EU-SILC definition. A private household is a person living alone or a group of persons living together in the same dwelling sharing expenses, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

Household membership

The definition of household membership is the one recommended by EUROSTAT. Students (either in Cyprus or abroad) are considered to be members of their parents’ household given they are fully financially supported by them.

Income reference period(s) used

For EU-SILC 2009 the income reference period was 2008.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

The period for taxes payments/refunds and social insurance contributions was 2008. Tax refunds received during 2008 referred to income received in previous years.

Reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was 2008.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

Since EU-SILC 2009 was carried out during the middle of March and the end of July 2009, the time lag between the income reference period and current variables varied between 3 to 7 months.

Total duration of the data collection of the sample

The data collection phase of the survey lasted almost 5 months.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

The information on activity status was collected using an activity calendar covering each month of the income reference period.

3.2. Components of income

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions

The total household gross income and its components were calculated based on the definitions of income provided in the Commission Regulation (EC) 1980/2003 and the guidelines given in DOC.065. The definitions were fully applied and an effort was made to collect data as accurately as possible.

Imputed rent was calculated using Heckman Method as it was one of the methods proposed by Eurostat.

Interest paid on mortgages is collected asking directly the amount. Over and above, a double check is carried out with an estimation of the amount, which is calculated on the basis of the following questions: year the housing loan was taken, the initial amount borrowed, years of repayment of the

initial loan, the monthly payment, the outstanding amount at the end of the previous year, the actual total amount paid on the previous year and the interest rate applied for the loan.

Non-cash employee income (except company car), value of goods produced for own consumption and employers' social insurance contributions were collected according to the guidelines provided by Eurostat.

Gross monthly earnings for employees were not collected as the gender pay gap is calculated from other sources than EU-SILC.

3.2.2. The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables

Data on income variables were collected by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing. Each and every income component was separately collected.

3.2.3. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

The instructions to the interviewers were to collect each income component as gross and to record separately taxes on income at source and social insurance contributions. In the very few cases where gross income was impossible to collect, net income was recorded.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form

In the cases where gross income or taxes on income at source or social insurance contributions were impossible to collect, at least net value was collected for the specific income component. It was then converted to gross by applying the existing tax system and social insurance contributions rules.

3.3. Tracing rules

There were no differences between the national tracing rules and the standard EU-SILC tracing rules.

4. COHERENCE

4.1. Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each ‘income component’, with external sources

In the tables that follow, we compare the results on income components between EU-SILC 2006, EU-SILC 2007, EU-SILC 2008 and EU-SILC 2009 at both household and personal level. More specifically in the two tables that follow the percentages of households and persons having received an amount on specific income target variables, as well as their mean value per household are presented.

The results show that the percentages of either households or persons receiving an amount between the four surveys are very close and hence consistent. The only big difference corresponds to the “family children related allowance” (HY050G). This is due to the fact that in 2005 (EU-SILC 2006) an ad-hoc benefit was paid after a special government decision to households independently of other family or child allowances.

In EU-SILC 2007, 2008 and 2009, PY020G corresponds to the variable Non-cash employee income, whereas in EU-SILC 2006 it corresponded to the variable Company car. In EU-SILC 2007, 2008 and 2009 Company car corresponds to PY021G.

Table 4.1.1: Comparison between EU-SILC 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 for all income target variables at household level

Income target variable	EU-SILC							
	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of households having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)
Total household gross income HY010	100,0	34.140	100,0	37.725	100,0	38.807	100,0	40.028
Total disposable household income HY020	100,0	30.596	100,0	33.866	100,0	34.589	100,0	35.731
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022	99,4	28.660	99,2	31.757	99,5	32.594	99,5	33.568
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023	90,7	24.810	90,0	26.998	90,0	27.880	89,1	28.471
Imputed rent HY030G	-	-	91,8	5.797	91,8	6.097	92,7	6.317
Income from rental of a property or land HY040G	8,9	670	9,6	789	8,9	669	8,5	665
Family/children related allowances HY050G	70,4	633	51,8	599	50,1	600	51,3	626
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified HY060G	1,1	48	0,9	37	0,7	26	0,6	27
Housing allowances HY070G	2,8	157	2,7	143	1,9	120	2,0	136
Regular inter-household cash transfer received HY080G	8,5	357	8,1	298	8,3	361	7,6	329
Interest, dividends, profit from capital investment in unincorporated business HY090G	11,1	569	12,6	766	11,1	494	11,4	488
Interest repayments on mortgage HY100G	-	-	14,7	510	13,6	499	11,9	543
Regular taxes on wealth HY120G	58,6	47	56,0	46	61,2	53	60,0	51
Regular inter household cash transfer paid HY130G	13,2	451	11,9	396	11,5	391	12,2	358
Tax on income and social contributions HY140G	100,0	3.046	100,0	3.416	100,0	3.575	100,0	3.888

Table 4.1.2: Comparison between EU-SILC 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 for all income target variables at individual level

Income target variable	EU-SILC							
	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	Mean (weighted) income per household (EURO)
Employee cash or near cash income PY010G	51,8	22.672	51,2	24.508	50,3	24.983	48,7	26.336
Non-cash employee income PY020G	-	-	7,1	126	7,3	223	6,2	195
Company car PY021G	1,8	77	1,6	84	1,4	76	1,1	67
Employer's social insurance contribution PY030G	-	-	45,8	3.062	45,9	3.204	44,7	3.289
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment PY050G	10,3	3.913	11,3	4.226	12,2	5.088	11,9	4.564
Value of goods produced by own consumption PY070G	-	-	1,0	18	1,0	6	0,8	14
Unemployment benefits PY090G	3,8	425	3,7	537	3,6	365	2,7	483
Old-age benefits PY100G	19,6	3.815	20,1	4.796	21,2	4.769	22,5	5.212
Survivor benefits PY110G	0,9	130	0,9	148	1,0	174	0,8	204
Sickness benefits PY120G	1,0	32	0,8	41	0,9	49	1,0	52
Disability benefits PY130G	1,9	281	2,5	355	2,5	402	2,5	408
Education-related allowances PY140G	5,0	361	6,2	396	6,4	432	6,3	431

The next table presents the labour force participation rates as they were recorded by Labour Force Survey 2009 and EU-SILC 2009. There is one main methodological difference between the two surveys, for LFS students studying abroad or national guards (compulsory army service) are not considered to be part of the population, whereas they are part of the EU-SILC population. Thus, the totals as well as the rates of the ages 16-24 are not comparable. The rest of the results up to the age of 59 fit very well. EU-SILC seems to underestimate the rates for persons aged 60 years and over, but this is understandable since LFS is the core survey with main objective to collect information on employment.

Table 4.1.3: Comparison between Labour Force Survey 2009 and EU-SILC 2009 for the labour force participation rates

Age Groups	Total		Males		Females	
	LFS	EU-SILC	LFS	EU-SILC	LFS	EU-SILC
16 - 19	11,3	3,5	15,2	4,9	8,2	2,0
20 - 24	70,8	43,2	70,4	40,7	71,1	45,5
25 - 29	86,0	84,4	88,0	86,0	83,9	82,9
30 - 34	90,2	89,6	94,5	94,5	85,8	84,7
35 - 39	89,0	90,7	95,0	95,4	83,0	86,0
40 - 44	88,3	89,9	96,7	97,2	79,9	82,7
45 - 49	85,0	84,8	95,1	96,9	74,5	72,4
50 - 54	80,7	80,7	92,8	92,4	68,8	69,2
55 - 59	68,8	66,2	85,5	82,5	52,4	50,2
60 - 64	46,2	39,3	62,1	54,5	31,3	25,1
65+	12,4	6,3	19,1	11,2	6,6	2,2
Total	64,4	59,8	72,7	66,9	56,4	52,9